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the stools and large numbers of the parasites were obtained by the use of thymol. Two months after admission the general condition was much improved and the blood count showed 2,258,751 red corpuscles, 4,687 white corpuscles, and 45 per cent hemaglobin. At this time only a few worms were obtained, but numerous ova were still passed. Three months after admission the patient was apparently well, except as shown by the blood count and fecal examination. At that time few worms and numerous ova were still passing and the blood count gave 2,002,000 red corpuscles, 5,600 white corpuscles, and 40 per cent hemaglobin.

July 20 the last worms (6) were passed and one week later no ova were to be found. The case was then supposed to be cured, but two weeks later a few ova and worms passed when the case was deported on the certificate of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service officer on immigration duty that the immigrant was suffering from anchylostomiasis for the cure of which, if it were possible, a prolonged course of treatment would be necessary. About 300 worms in all were passed, the vast majority of which were females; all were fully distended with blood, and on one occasion a male and female were found in sexual contact. An interesting observation in the case was the presence of a few ova of the trichocephalus dispar from time to time, so that the question might be raised as to how much of the anæmia was due to the action of those worms.

There are a number of interesting points which are not covered by the above, but the clinical history of the case, as kept by the hospital staff (which served as a basis for the above notes), are silent on them. I am indebted to House Physician Behrend for the accompanying mounted specimen, and for many courtesies in connection with the case. In this connection some work done by Dr. W. Pepper at the Pepper Clinical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania may be of interest. He selected an apparently healthy three months' old puppy, and, on June 10, 1901, injected about one and one half ounces of feces from the patient into its stomach and lower bowel, respectively. With the exception of marked retarded growth as compared to the remainder of the litter, nothing of note occurred in the dog's condition till the latter part of September, when it developed a diarrhea and died within six or seven days. Before death a few worms commonly associated with anchylostomiasis (anguillula stercoralis) were found, but none of the uncinaria were detected. A very few ova appeared in the stools, but whether they were those of anguillula stercoralis or uncinaria duodenalis was not determined. Post mortem. A few uncinaria, which contained little blood, were found attached to the upper part of the small intestine, but no condition accounting for the diarrhea was found. Dr. Pepper is of the opinion that the diarrhea was that of marasmus. Further work is being done on other dogs with feces from the deceased one.

Respectfully, JOHN S. BOGGESS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Removal of quarantine against Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *October 20, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that, as authorized by Bureau letter (E. B. S., W. P. W., J. H. W.) of October 2, 1901, I have removed the quarantine on Alaska this day, the reports from there being satisfactory.

Respectfully, M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.